

The strong desire to see clearly

Modern methods to correct common refractive disorders

Good vision is something everyone wants, but not everyone has naturally. Eye conditions such as nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism, also known as refractive errors, are very common.

Eyeglasses and contact lenses offer a suitable solution. However, some people consider them inconvenient. They want to see clearly without visual aids.

Today, most refractive errors can be effectively treated with modern laser vision correction methods. In particular, three procedure options are widely available today: PRK, LASIK and ZEISS SMILE.

Whether laser vision correction is right for you depends on various factors. Your eye doctor can assist you in determining the best option for your vision needs and lifestyle preferences.



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Thinking about Laser Vision Correction?

An overview of treatment options

This brochure is only for basic information. It is not to be considered medical advice or a substitute for obtaining your own medical consultation, during which you will be informed also about possible risks, side effects and restrictions of refractive surgery.

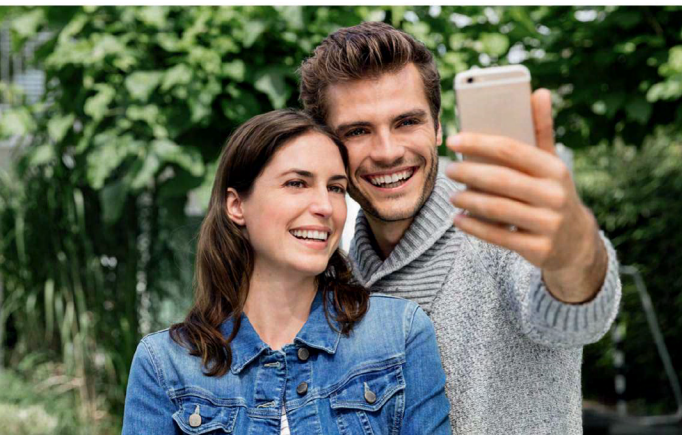
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Understanding PRK, LASIK and ZEISS SMILE

The Three Options of Laser Vision Correction

Refractive surgery is a widely performed treatment approach for correcting various refractive disorders. Patients have benefited from many advancements within a relatively brief span of only 30 years, as reflected by the three options of laser vision correction available today: PRK, LASIK and ZEISS SMILE.



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PRK

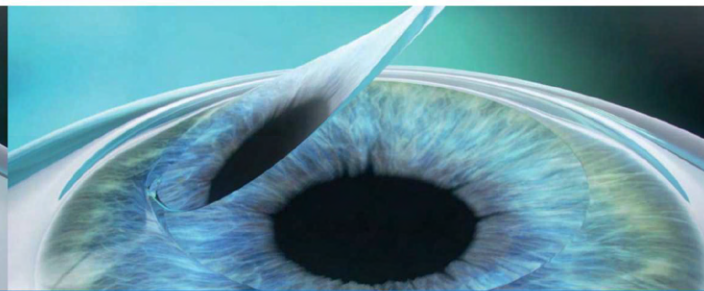
Surface ablation surgery

Treatment steps

- The epithelial layer is removed.
- An excimer laser sculpts the corneal tissue and within a matter of seconds the refractive error is corrected.
- Finally, a protective bandage lens is placed over the eye until the epithelium heals within a few days.

Characteristics

- More suitable for patients with thin corneas



LASIK

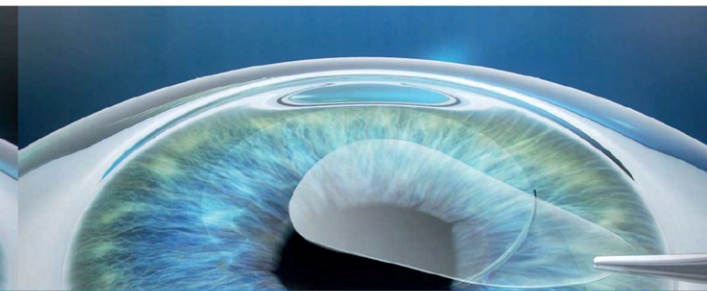
Flap surgery

Treatment steps

- A flap is created on the cornea.
- The prepared flap is folded back like the page of a book, exposing the inner corneal tissue to be treated.
- An excimer laser sculpts the corneal tissue, and within a few seconds the refractive error is corrected.
- Afterward, the flap is returned to its original position, protecting the eye much like a natural bandage.

Characteristics

- Treatment standard for more than 20 years
- Normally quick visual recovery



ZEISS SMILE

Minimally invasive surgery

Treatment steps

- A small piece of corneal tissue (lenticule) and a small incision are created inside the cornea using a femtosecond laser.
- The lenticule is removed through a tiny opening with minimal disruption to the corneal biomechanics.
- Removing the lenticule changes the shape of the cornea, thereby correcting the refractive error.

Characteristics

- Latest advancement in laser vision correction
- Minimally invasive with only a small incision